

These notes would seem to suggest that a close scrutiny of the larger flocks of Shore Larks would show a more frequent visitation of the Longspurs than is generally supposed.—C. J. PENNOCK, *Kennett Square, Pa.*

**White-throated Sparrow in Idaho.**—On November 2 last, a pet cat brought in a fine specimen of White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) which, on skinning, proved to be an immature male. The bird was in good plumage, the white throat and yellow spot before the eyes making its identification absolute, and fortunately the skin was practically undamaged.

So far as I can learn, this is the first record of the White-throated Sparrow in Idaho.—L. E. WYMAN, *Nampa, Idaho.*

**Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) in Minnesota.**—On May 2, 1893, I shot an adult female near Madison, Lac Qui Parle Co., in the southwestern part of the state. The skin remained unidentified in my collection until September, 1910, when it was sent to the Biological Survey at Washington where it was examined by Mr. Harry C. Oberholser.—ALBERT LANO, *Excelsior, Minn.*

**Lawrence's Warbler (*Vermivora lawrencei*) in Chester County, Pa.**—The Serpentine barrens of the southern part of Chester County, Pa., are interesting on account of the presence of Prairie Warblers (*Dendroica discolor*) among the scattered pine growth, this being apparently the only spot in the county where this species breeds. On June 16, 1911, John D. Carter and myself found them quite abundant and about two miles beyond the barrens in deciduous woods not more than 250 feet above sea level we were surprised to find a Chestnut-sided Warbler (*D. pensylvanica*) busily engaged in searching for food.

Next day about three miles west of the barrens and close to Octoraro Creek on a steep hilltop 300 feet elevation we had a clear and continued view of a Lawrence's Warbler (*Vermivora lawrencei*). There was a clearing grown up to deciduous new growth, twenty to thirty feet high. As we entered by a wood road the bird flew up into a large solitary tree by the roadway and we had a clear view of it at a distance of about thirty feet. It remained on the same perch at least three minutes, and sang four or five times—two single high-pitched fine spun inspirations and then three or four shorter notes rapidly uttered to give a trill effect "Tse-e-e-e', Tse-e-e-e-e, Tsē Tsē Tsē Tsē." The markings of the head were identical with those of an adult male *V. chrysoptera*, the body and wing markings those of *V. pinus*, the combination appearing quite different from the figure in Chapman's "Warblers of North America" but identical with the plate in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for 1874.—CHARLES J. PENNOCK, *Kennett Square, Pa.*

**A Palm Warbler in winter at Boston, Mass.**—In the Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain a Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum pal-*